3: Czaplicka E-4 (no date) 1918 RL4 Turkic Peoples RL4

of Chinese historians, has been amplified, and difficult points to some extent cleared up, by the interpretation of these inscriptions. 172 212

The older type of inscriptions is engraved; the later type is written on the stone, in some cases even in colours, but the art of using colours was apparently introduced by the Mongols and the Chinese. The Orkhon inscriptions are bilingual, the second language being Chinese.

The richest collections of objects of both Bronze and Iron cultures are to be found in the Minusinsk Museum, and in the Petrograd and Moscow Museums. Next to these come the Museums of Tomsk and Krasnoyarsk. The beginning of the excavation of the kurgans dates from about 1881; among the last thorough investigations are those of A. M. Tallgren (1915) in the Minusinsk region, and of A. V. Adrianoff in the Uriankhai country. 172 [217]

Several attempts have been made to classify the various types of kurgans. Radloff[1] distinguishes as many as ten types; these, however, are not sufficiently clearly differentiated to admit of their being referred to ten distinct cultures. A broader division, based on the more apparent external differences between them, is into two groups. The graves of the first group have their surface level with the surface of the ground, and are surrounded by quadrangular stone slabs. They are usually associated with the Bronze culture, and the implements they contain are such as would be characteristic of a more or less settled population. The graves of the second group are covered with a raised mound, and are often surrounded by high slabs of stone resembling monoliths, which sometimes reach a height

[1] W. W. Radloff, *Aus Sibirien*, vol. II, pp. 68-143.